

# FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

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### CONTENTS

	Page
Difference between Pre-War and Post-War Treaties .....	182
Treaties creating the present <i>Status Quo</i> .....	182
The New European Treaties of Alliance.....	183
French Moves for Security .....	183
The Little Entente .....	184
Baltic and Eastern European Alliances .....	194
Treaties of "Cordial Collaboration" .....	184
The Recent Neutrality Treaties .....	185
The Locarno Treaties .....	186
Treaties for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes .....	187
Classified Summary of Post-War Treaties .....	188-194

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### Post-War European Treaties

**D**URING the seven years since the Treaty of Versailles brought the World War to a close, Europe has been rapidly constructing the framework of a new system of treaties and alliances destined to play an important part in the political trend of the twentieth Century. Since 1919 virtually every country in Europe has been active in negotiating agreements with its neighbors, with the result that the pre-war balance of power has been replaced by a network of treaties of every description. By the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations the great majority of these new treaties has been published, making it possible to determine their significance with a degree of accuracy.

How do these new treaties differ from the pre-war treaties and alliances? How has the existence of the League of Nations and the World Court affected the character of the new treaties? What has been the effect of the peace treaties on subsequent political alignments? How extensive is the system of peaceful settlement of international disputes?

This report is in no sense an exhaustive analysis of post-war treaties. It is merely intended to suggest the general trend of the more important European treaty alignments and to offer a convenient grouping of individual treaties under general heads which describe their common characteristics. Six such groups have been included: First, treaties creating the *status quo*, that is, the various peace treaties; second, treaties of alliance, such as the agreements forming the Little Entente; third, agreements which may be described as treaties of "cordial collaboration," which contain no military obligation but provide for diplomatic support; fourth, treaties of neutrality, such as the recent Russo-German agreement; fifth, the Locarno treaties; sixth, agreements for pacific settlement of international disputes, which include both arbitration and conciliation treaties.

It is obvious that any classification must be purely arbitrary, and this rough grouping is no exception to the rule. It is likewise evident that few of the treaties here enumerated fall neatly into one class without overlapping. Many treaties containing

neutrality clauses also contain arbitration or guarantee clauses. In such cases treaties are mentioned in the text under the head which seems to describe their most important provisions and are listed in the appendix under each head. The treaties included in the report do not constitute a definitive list. It has been impossible to insure the inclusion of all of the more recent treaties which have not been registered with the League of Nations and many of the less important agreements registered have not been mentioned. The number of the treaties and their great length has made it impossible to analyze their terms or to interpret particular clauses.

#### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR TREATIES

One fundamental difference between political alignments of pre-war and post-war Europe is the increased degree to which the new treaties are subject to control by the force of international law. All of the post-war alliances and many of the political treaties contain the clause "in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations." With all of the European states except Turkey and Russia now members of the League, practically all of the new treaties are subject to the provisions of the Covenant. The following pledges are involved: Under Article 18, no treaty is binding until registered with the League, and the full text must be published as soon as possible. Under Article 12, League members agree that:

If there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision, or the report by the Council.

#### By Article 11:

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any Member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

#### By Article 19:

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

By virtue of these pledges, therefore, the signatories of the post-war treaties appear to have relinquished their exclusive right to interpret their agreements as well as the right of resorting to war before a neutral examination of their differences has taken place.

#### TREATIES CREATING THE *STATUS QUO*

The foundations of the new European alignments are laid in the various treaties of peace which created in large measure the present *status quo*. The detailed provisions of these treaties do not fall within the limited scope of this report. It is sufficient here to list the agreements which were responsible for the wholesale revision of frontiers, the partition of the Central Powers and the creation of the new states of Europe.

Treaties signed between the Allied and Associated Powers and their former enemies which create the *status quo* in Central and Southeastern Europe are:

With Germany: Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.

With Austria: Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

With Hungary: Treaty of Trianon, June 4, 1920.

With Bulgaria: Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919.

With Turkey: Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923. The latter replaced the Treaty of Sèvres, whose terms the Turkish Nationalists refused to ratify.

In addition, the Allied and Associated Powers signed treaties with each of the new states which they had set up and with previously existing states whose territories has been greatly expanded at the expense of the Central Powers and Russia. These

treaties recognize the independence and territorial integrity of the signatories and provide for the protection of minorities. They comprise:

With Poland: Versailles, June 28, 1919.

With Czechoslovakia: St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

With the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (hereinafter referred to as Yugoslavia): St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

With Rumania: Paris, December 9, 1919.

#### TREATIES OF ALLIANCE

In 1914 the principal European alliances were sharply defined. On the one hand the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and on the other, the Triple Entente between Great Britain, France and Russia divided Europe into two armed camps and created a precarious balance of power. These old alliances and the political system they embodied passed with the war. The new alliances which began to appear shortly after the peace treaties were signed form the basis of the alignment of today.

The agreements which may be grouped under treaties of alliance have certain definite characteristics in common; they all profess to be purely defensive, with the object of reinforcing the guarantees of peace and security resulting from the League of Nations. They affirm that the security of the signatories and their common political and economic interests are dependent on the maintenance of the peace treaties. A distinguishing feature of these new alliances is their provision for concerted military action in case of unprovoked aggression, which supplements the pledges inherent in League membership. The measures to be taken in case of the necessity for concerted action are in most cases to be defined by a special military convention negotiated between the general staffs of the signatories. These military conventions have not been published.

The terms of all the post-war treaties of alliance, with a few minor exceptions, also have in common provisions stating that no treaties disadvantageous to either party are to be concluded with other powers; the contracting governments undertake to consult each other on all questions of foreign

In the Baltic region, the five new states of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, were carved from the territories of the old Russian Empire. Poland also received territory belonging to the Central Powers. The final release of these states came with the signature of treaties of peace with Russia, recognizing their independence. These treaties therefore form the foundation of the *status quo* of the Baltic. The complete list will be found in Annex I.

policy which concern both States, and to consult each other before concluding any further agreements.

The treaties of alliance signed since 1919 may be grouped roughly under three heads: First, those which reflect French moves for security; second, those forming the Little Entente; third, treaties concerning the Baltic States and those between countries of Eastern Europe.

#### FRENCH MOVES FOR SECURITY

In 1920 the United States Senate failed to ratify the agreement signed by President Wilson pledging the United States to come to the assistance of France in case Germany violated certain provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, and as a result a similar Franco-British guarantee treaty did not become effective. France then sought security in other quarters. Three treaties motivated by the desire of France and the other signatories for security against Germany were signed between 1920 and 1924: the Franco-Belgian military understanding of September 7, 1920; the Franco-Polish Alliance, February 19, 1921; and the Franco-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Alliance, January 25, 1924. The Franco-Belgian military treaty was drawn up by the general staffs in order to reinforce the guarantee of peace and security resulting from the League Covenant and was not registered with the League. An exchange of notes between France and Belgium, announcing the alliance, however, was registered with the League. The Franco-Polish Alliance, in addition to providing for concerted action in case of unprovoked aggression, provides for a commercial agreement between the two states.

The treaty between France and Czechoslovakia, unlike those with Belgium and Poland, provides for pacific settlement of all disputes, either by submission to the Permanent Court of International Justice, or by *ad hoc* arbitration. In addition to the clauses referring to maintenance of the *status quo*, the Franco-Czechoslovakian treaty provides for common action "in the event of any attempt to restore the Hohenzollern dynasty in Germany."

More recently France is reported to have signed treaties of defensive alliance with Rumania, (June 10, 1926) and Yugoslavia, (August, 1926). While the texts of these treaties have not yet been made public, they are generally believed to be patterned on the Franco-Czech agreement. France is thus joined by supposedly similar treaties of defensive alliance to all three members of the Little Entente.

#### THE LITTLE ENTENTE

Parallel with French moves for security, a series of defensive alliances were signed between Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, constituting the so-called Little Entente. These treaties were originally designed to guarantee to the signatories the benefits secured by the peace treaties, and to protect them "in case of an unprovoked attack on the part of Hungary."

The alliances constituting the Little Entente are: The Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Treaty of Alliance, signed August 14, 1920; the Czechoslovak-Rumanian Alliance, signed April 23, 1921, and the Rumanian-Yugoslav Alliance of July 2, 1921. The treaties provide that "in case of an unprovoked attack on the part of Hungary against one of the High Contracting Parties the other party agrees to assist in the defense of the party attacked." Military agreements supplement each treaty of alliance. Commercial treaties supplement

the alliances between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The Rumanian-Yugoslav alliance is directed against Bulgaria as well as Hungary.

The original purpose of the Little Entente was modified by the admission of Hungary into the League of Nations in September, 1922, and it is now regarded as a concert with respect to general policy rather than a military alliance. On joining the League, Hungary declared her intention to fulfill all her international obligations in accordance with treaties or acts subsequent to their signature, a declaration specifically including engagements respecting the Hapsburg dynasty.

#### BALTIC AND EASTERN EUROPEAN ALLIANCES

Few post-war treaties between the Baltic countries can be classed as alliances. The only treaty of alliance registered with the League of Nations is that between Esthonia and Latvia (November 1, 1923). By this treaty the signatories "undertake to afford each other assistance should either of them suffer an unprovoked attack on its present frontiers." A military agreement is provided for to make this clause effective.\*

Aside from the treaties constituting the Little Entente, only one treaty of alliance affecting eastern Europe has been registered with the League. This is the treaty of defensive alliance between Poland and Rumania, March 3, 1921, under which these countries undertake to assist each other in the event of an unprovoked attack upon their eastern frontiers. They further agree to consult together concerning their relations with their eastern neighbors. In the renewal of this treaty, March 26, 1926, Poland and Rumania agree to come to each other's assistance even in the event that the League Council does not reach a settlement in any dispute involving or concerning the signatories.

#### TREATIES OF "CORDIAL COLLABORATION"

The term treaties of "cordial collaboration" is used in this report to designate those treaties which do not provide the military assistance of formal alliances, but which involve a close diplomatic relationship. Most of these treaties provide for

the maintenance of the *status quo*, and include such clauses as "the two High Contracting Parties undertake to afford each other support and cordial collaboration in order to maintain the position established by the treaties of peace. . ." Italy has

\*See also under Arbitration Treaties



been particularly active in negotiating this type of treaty with the members of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

The Italo-Yugoslav\* treaty signed January 27, 1924, contains the above clause, provides for full diplomatic support and binds the parties to neutrality in the event of unprovoked aggression. The Italian treaty with Czechoslovakia, signed July 5, 1924, is substantially the same, with the exception that it contains no neutrality clause. The treaty between Italy and Rumania† has not yet been registered with the League. It is reported to have been negotiated in February, 1926 and signed in September, 1926. An unofficial summary of its terms shows that it is substantially the same as the Italian-Czech treaty except that both parties agree to settle by arbitration any disputes which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic means.

#### TREATIES OF NEUTRALITY

Treaties containing a clause providing for neutrality should one or the other state be compelled to defend itself in the event of unprovoked aggression are here listed as neutrality treaties, although many of them contain additional clauses providing for compulsory arbitration. Whether these neutrality treaties are consistent with the obligations of League members under Article 16 of the Covenant has been the subject of some discussion by students of international law. Article 16 pledges League members to come to the assistance of any other League state which is the victim of unprovoked aggression.‡ How a member of the League, in view of its commitments under the Covenant, can agree to remain neutral in the event another League state

A new treaty of friendship and arbitration between Poland and Yugoslavia, signed Geneva, September 19, 1926, appears to fall in this group, as well as under arbitration treaties.§ It provides for cordial co-operation between the two signatories and obligates them to come to mutual agreement on certain domestic and foreign questions with a view to peace. It contains a three year arbitration pact for the peaceful settlement of all international difficulties between the two states. The official text of the treaty is not yet available, but it is reported to have been promulgated and registered at once.

While the Russo-German treaty of April 26, 1926 might conceivably be grouped in this category because of its provision for "friendly contact with one another in order to insure mutual understanding in all questions of a political and economic nature affecting their two countries," it is here listed under treaties of neutrality.

is attacked without provocation has not yet been made clear. No case involving a legal interpretation of these apparently conflicting commitments has yet arisen.

The treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia, signed January 27, 1924 contains such a neutrality clause. Article 2 provides that "in the event of one of the High Contracting Parties suffering an unprovoked attack from another power or powers the other Party undertakes to remain neutral throughout the conflict. Furthermore, in the event of the safety and the interest of one of the High Contracting Powers being threatened as the result of forcible incursions from without, the other Party undertakes to afford political and diplomatic support in the form of friendly cooperation for the purpose of assisting to remove the external cause of such threat."

Two earlier treaties which are generally believed to contain similar neutrality clauses are those between Poland and Czechoslovakia, signed November 6, 1921, and between Austria and Czechoslovakia, signed December 16, 1921. The first, in addition to providing for neutrality in the case of unprovoked aggression, guarantees

†See also under Neutrality Treaties

\*See also under Arbitration Treaties

‡Article 16. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

§It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air forces the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. \* \* \*

the *status quo*, under the terms of the treaties of peace.\* The second contains a neutrality clause and further provides for political and diplomatic support. The treaty of cordial collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia, signed January 27, 1924 and mentioned above also contains neutrality clauses.

A neutrality treaty between Soviet Russia and Turkey was signed December 17, 1925. It stipulates as well that the signatories will not participate in any hostile act against one another.

Three neutrality treaties have been signed during 1926. The Russo-German treaty, signed April 26, 1926, provides that "should one of the contracting parties,

despite its peaceful demeanor, be attacked by a third power or by several other powers, the other contracting party shall preserve neutrality throughout the entire duration of the conflict.\*

The Spanish-Italian Treaty (August 7, 1926) provides (Article 13) that "should one of the contracting parties, in spite of its pacific attitude, be attacked by a third party or by various others, the other contracting party will observe neutrality during the entire conflict.\*

A guarantee treaty between Lithuania and Soviet Russia, signed September 28, 1926, is reported to bind the two countries to non-aggression and neutrality and to the peaceful settlement of disputes between them.\*

### THE LOCARNO TREATIES

The series of treaties initialed at Locarno on October 16, 1925, while they contain provisions for guaranteeing the eastern frontiers of France and the western frontiers of Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as clauses for pacific settlement of all international disputes, are so important as to warrant treatment under a separate head. Their guarantee and arbitration provisions, moreover, are so closely connected that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate them. They are also regarded as forming a part of the general system of European arbitration treaties.

The Locarno agreements were in part a result of the new approach to the French problem of security which came with the advent of the liberal Herriot government in France in the spring of 1924, and the subsequent settlement of the reparation problem under the Dawes Plan. French foreign policy turned to security through cooperation with Germany rather than through military alliances directed against the Reich.

The seven treaties concluded at Locarno may be summarized briefly. As a whole, the treaties guarantee the territory of all the signatories and provide further security by compelling pacific settlement of all disputes. Individually they contain the following provisions:

1. The Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, signed by Germany on the one hand and Belgium and France on the other, in which these powers pledge themselves not to make war against one another, and to respect the inviolability of the demilitarized Rhineland zone defined in the Treaty of Versailles. The parties further pledge themselves to settle by peaceful means all questions which may arise between them. Britain and Italy guarantee this agreement.

2. Two security and general arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland, and Germany and Czechoslovakia, providing that "disputes of every kind" between Germany and her eastern neighbors shall be "submitted for decision either to an arbitral tribunal or to the Permanent Court of International Justice . . ." or to permanent conciliation commissions, one of which is to be set up by each of the treaties.

3. Two general arbitration treaties between Germany and France, and Germany and Belgium are identical with the German-Polish and the German-Czech treaties except for one minor article.

These four arbitration treaties contain a qualifying clause, however, which states that the provisions for the peaceful settlement of *all* justiciable questions which may arise between them "does not apply to dis-

\*See also under Arbitration Treaties

\*See also under Arbitration Treaties

putes arising out of events prior to the present Convention and belonging to the past."

4. A Franco-Polish Treaty and a Franco-Czechoslovak Treaty embody France's guarantee in favor of her allies of the German-Polish and the German-Czechoslovak arbitration treaties. France, Poland and Czechoslovakia mutually pledge themselves to "lend immediate aid and assistance" to one another in two contingencies:

a. If Germany violates one or more of the Arbitration Treaties and provided such

a violation is "accompanied by an unprovoked recourse to arms;"

b. If the members of the Council of the League, other than the parties to the dispute, are unable to succeed in having their report accepted by the Members of the Council other than the representatives of the parties to the dispute, "and in the event of Poland or France being attacked without provocation, France, or reciprocally Poland . . . will immediately lend aid and assistance."

#### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION TREATIES

There have been numerous treaties of arbitration and conciliation concluded since the war, the great majority of which provide for some sort of compulsory arbitration of all disputes between the signatories. This marks a great advance over pre-war arbitration treaties which did not provide for settlement by arbitral means of any dispute involving questions of "vital interests" or "national honor." The new treaties may be grouped in three classes: (1) Those setting up permanent conciliation commissions for the settlement of all non-judicial disputes which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic means; (2) Those providing both conciliation commissions for non-judicial disputes and also arbitration procedure for judicial questions. Purely judicial questions may also be settled by the World Court; (3) Treaties of alliance, neutrality and cordial collaboration which contain provisions for compulsory settlement of all disputes as well, by conciliation, arbitration or judicial means. Many of the states parties to these treaties have already signed the so-called "optional clause" of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which provides for compulsory arbitration of all disputes.

A large number of the conciliation treaties of the first group were drawn up in pursuance of a resolution adopted September 22, 1922 by the Third Assembly of the League of Nations. In this resolution, the Assembly recommends that members of the League conclude conventions with the object of laying their disputes before "a conciliation commission formed by them-

selves." Rules for the formation of such commissions are laid down, and the hope is expressed in the resolution that the competence of the commissions will extend to the greatest possible number of disputes. The Scandinavian States, the Baltic States and Switzerland have all negotiated treaties of this sort\* in which "they undertake to submit to a Permanent Conciliation Commission any disputes that may arise between them which it may not have been possible to settle through the diplomatic channel and which shall not be capable of judicial settlement" under the optional clause of the Permanent Court.

Italy, Switzerland and some of the Central European states, are parties to a series of treaties providing for compulsory arbitration of all disputes which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic processes. These treaties in addition to providing for compulsory conciliation of all non-judicial disputes, stipulate that judicial disputes be settled either by special *ad hoc* arbitral tribunals created for the time being, or by reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The texts of many of the treaties of alliance, neutrality and cordial collaboration which contain provisions for compulsory settlement of all disputes are not as yet available and it is therefore impossible to state just which form of adjudication they provide.

Nevertheless, many sections of Europe are bound to the peaceful settlement of all disputes between them whether of a judicial

\*For list of treaties of conciliation see Annex VI

or non-judicial character. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands, both by their individual treaty commitments and by their signature of the optional clause of the World Court statute must resort to arbitration, conciliation or settle-

ment by the World Court of all their disputes. In addition, numerous other European states which have not signed the optional clause of the World Court statute, are bound to the peaceful settlement of all disputes between them by the terms of treaties to which they are parties.

### ANNEX I

#### TREATIES LAYING DOWN THE STATUS QUO

PARTIES	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Allied and Associated Powers and Germany	Versailles, June 28, 1919	October 21, 1920	(U. S. Treaties, Conventions and International Acts, Protocols, etc. 1910-1923, Vol. III, Appendix II, pp. 3329 <i>et seq.</i> U. S. 67th Congress, 4th Session, 1922-1923. Senate Doc.
Allied and Associated Powers and Poland	Versailles, June 28, 1919	October 21, 1920	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3714 <i>et seq.</i>
Allied and Associated Powers and Austria	St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919	October 21, 1920	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3149 <i>et seq.</i>
Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia	St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919	October 21, 1920	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3699 <i>et seq.</i>
Allied and Associated Powers and Yugoslavia	St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919	October 21, 1920	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3731 <i>et seq.</i>
Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria	Neuilly, November 27, 1919	October 21, 1920	Great Britain, Treaty Series, 1920, No. 5. Cmd. 522.
Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania	Paris, December 9, 1919	July 21, 1921	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3724 <i>et seq.</i>
Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary	Trianon, June 4, 1920	August 24, 1921	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 3539 <i>et seq.</i>



Treaties Laying Down the *Status Quo* (Continued)

PARTIES	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Principal Allied Powers and Turkey	Lausanne, July 24, 1923	Greece, February 11, 1924 Turkey, March 31, 1924 British Empire, Italy and Japan, August 16, 1924	September 5, 1924	T. S.* XXVIII:12
Russia and Esthonia	Tartu, February 2, 1920	Moscow, March 30, 1920	July 12, 1922	T. S. XI:30
Russia and Lithuania	Moscow, July 12, 1920	Moscow, October 14, 1920	March 8, 1921	T. S. III:2:106
Russia and Latvia	Riga, August 11, 1920	Moscow, October 4, 1920	December 16, 1920	T. S. II:3:196
Russia and Finland	Dorpat, October 14, 1920	Moscow, December 31, 1920	March 5, 1921	T. S. III:1:6
Russia (and Ukraine) and Poland	Riga, October 12, 1920	Libau, November 2, 1920	April 11, 1921	T. S. IV:5

\*League of Nations' Treaty Series

**ANNEX II**  
**TREATIES OF ALLIANCE**  
**French Security Treaties**

PARTIES	NAME	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
France-Belgium	Military understanding	Exchange of notes on September 7, 1920		Notes announcing understanding registered November 4, 1920	T. S. 11:2:128
France-Poland	Treaty of Defensive Alliance	Paris, February 19, 1921	Paris, June 27, 1922	July 2, 1923	T. S. XVIII:12
France-Czechoslovakia	Treaty of Alliance and Friendship	Paris, January 25, 1924	March 4, 1924	March 15, 1924	T. S. XXIII:164
France-Rumania	Treaty of Alliance and Friendship	June 10, 1926		Not yet registered	Summary of terms in <i>New York Times</i> , August 10, 1926; <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , August 17, 1926
France-Yugoslavia	Treaty of Alliance and Friendship	August, 1926		Not yet registered	<i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , August 17, 1926

## The Little Entente

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Czechoslovakia-Jugoslavia	Convention of Alliance	Belgrade, August 14, 1920 Renewed: August 31, 1922	Belgrade, February 10, 1921 Belgrade, October 3, 1922	August 30, 1921 November 16, 1922	T. S. VI:210 T. S. XIII:233
Czechoslovakia-Rumania	Convention of Alliance	Bucharest, April 3, 1921 Renewed: May 7, 1923	Bucharest May 27, 1921 Prague, June 14, 1923	August 30, 1921 July 16, 1923	T. S. VI:216 T. S. XVIII:83
Rumania-Jugoslavia	Convention of Alliance	Bucharest, July 2, 1921 Renewed: July 7, 1923		Not registered	World Peace Foundation Pamphlet, Vol. VI, No. 2.

## Baltic and Eastern European

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Esthonia-Latvia	Treaty of Defensive Alliance	Tallinn, November 1, 1923	February 21, 1924	March 3, 1924	T. S. XXIII:82
Poland-Rumania	Convention of Alliance	Bucharest, March 3, 1921	Bucharest, July 25, 1921	October 24, 1921	T. S. VII:78
Poland-Rumania	Renewal of above convention	March 26, 1926		Has not yet been registered	<i>Europäische Gespräche</i> , IV:207

### ANNEX III

#### TREATIES OF CORDIAL COLLABORATION

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Italy-Jugoslavia	Agreements and supplementary Conventions: Friendship, Fiume	Rome, January 27, 1924	Rome, February 22, 1924	April 7, 1924	T. S. XXIV:32
Italy-Czechoslovakia	Pact of Cordial Collaboration	Rome, July 5, 1924	Rome, August 21, 1924	July 14, 1924	T. S. XXVI:21
Italy-Rumania	Pact of Cordial Collaboration	Rome, September, 1926		Not yet registered	Unofficial Summary in New York Times, September 16, 1926; September 19, 1926; <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 18, 1926
Poland-Jugoslavia	Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration	Geneva, September 19, 1926			<i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 20, 1926

# ANNEX IV TREATIES OF NEUTRALITY

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Poland-Czechoslovakia	Political agreement	Prague, November 6, 1921		Not registered	<i>L'Europe Nouvelle</i> , May 5, 1923, pp. 569 <i>et seq</i>
Austria-Czechoslovakia	Political agreement	Prague, December 16, 1921	Prague, March 15, 1922	April 11, 1922	T. S. IX:248
Italy-Yugoslavia	Treaty of cordial collaboration	Rome, January 27, 1924	Rome, February 22, 1924	April 7, 1924	T. S. XXIV:32
Turkey-Soviet Russia	Treaty of neutrality and non-aggression	December 17, 1925			Bulletin of International News (London) Special supplement, January 11, 1926
Russia-Germany	Treaty of neutrality	Berlin, April 24, 1926	June 29, 1926	August 11, 1926	Text not yet published in T. S. Available in <i>Current History</i> , June, 1926, pp. 434 <i>et seq.</i>
Italy-Spain	Treaty of arbitration and neutrality	Madrid, August 7, 1926		Not yet registered	August 18, 1926, <i>El Sol</i> , Madrid, August 18, 1926 <i>Tribuna</i> , Rome
Russia-Lithuania	Treaty of non-aggression and neutrality	Moscow, September 23, 1926		Not yet registered	Unofficial summary in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 29, 1926.

# **ANNEX V** **LOCARNO TREATIES**

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy	Final Protocol of the Locarno Conference  <i>Annex A</i>	All the Locarno treaties were initialed October 16, 1925 at Lo- carno; signed London, Decem- ber 1, 1925	All were promulgated at Geneva, September 14, 1926		World Peace Foun- dation Pamphlet, v. IX, n. 1. Complete texts of all treaties.  F. P. A. pamphlet, The Significance of Locarno, Summary.
Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy	Treaty of mutual guarantee  <i>Annex B</i>				Miscellaneous (white paper) no. 11, 1926.
Germany- Belgium	Arbitration Convention  <i>Annex C</i>				Final Protocol of the Locarno Conference (and annexes) to- gether with Treaties between France and Poland, and France and Czechoslovakia.
Germany- France	Arbitration Convention  <i>Annex D</i>				Cmd. 2526, H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1925.
Germany- Poland	Arbitration Treaty  <i>Annex E</i>				
Germany- Czechoslovakia	Arbitration Treaty  <i>Annex F</i>				
Collective Note to Germany	Draft Collective note to Ger- many, re Article 18 of League Covenant				
France- Poland	Treaty of guarantee				
France- Czechoslovakia	Treaty of guarantee				



**ANNEX VI**  
**TREATIES FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES**  
**Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation**

PARTIES	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Germany-Switzerland	Berne, December 3, 1921	Berne, April 25, 1922	September 13, 1922	T. S. XII:272
Austria-Hungary	Budapest, April 10, 1923	Budapest, July 14, 1923	July 23, 1923	T. S. XVIII:94
Hungary-Switzerland	Budapest, June 18, 1924	Budapest, May 13, 1925	June 5, 1925	T. S. XXXIV:388
Germany-Sweden	Berlin, August 29, 1924	Stockholm, November 21, 1925	December 12, 1925	T. S. XLII:111
Italy-Switzerland	Rome, September 20, 1924	Rome, January 29, 1925	March 3, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:92
Austria-Switzerland	Vienna, October 11, 1924	Berne, May 1, 1925	May 16, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:424
Germany-Finland	Berlin, March 14, 1925	Helsingfors, January 27, 1926	February 5, 1926	League of Nations, <i>Arbitration and Security</i> , C. 34, 1926, p. 193
Czechoslovakia-Poland	Warsaw, April 23, 1925		Not yet registered	<i>l'Europe Nouvelle</i> , June 13, 1925, p. 795
Austria-Czechoslovakia	Vienna, March 5, 1926	May 31, 1926	July 28, 1926	Not yet published in Treaty Series
Austria-Poland	Vienna, April 16, 1926		Not yet registered	Summary in <i>London Times</i> , April 17, 1926. <i>F. P. A. News Bulletin</i> , Vol. V, No. 24, April 23, 1926
Germany-Netherlands	May 20, 1926		Not yet registered	Summary in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , August 13, 1926
Germany-Denmark	Berlin, June 2, 1926		Not yet registered	Summary in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , August 7, 1926
Austria-Yugoslavia	Initialed, Geneva, September 18, 1926		Not yet registered	Summary in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 18 and September 20, 1926
Denmark-Sweden	Stockholm, January 14, 1926	July 20, 1926	July 24, 1926	Text not yet published
Denmark-Finland	Helsingfors, January 30, 1926	July 26, 1926	July 29, 1926	Text not yet published

\*Six bipartite treaties between Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland providing for arbitration and conciliation of all disputes are reported to have been negotiated the end of 1925 and early in 1926.

## OTHER TREATIES CONTAINING ARBITRATION OR CONCILIATION CLAUSES

PARTIES	NAME OF TREATY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Esthonia-Latvia	Treaty of alliance	Tallinn, November 1, 1923	February 21, 1924	March 3, 1924	T. S. XXIII:82
France-Czechoslovakia	Treaty of alliance	January 25, 1924	March 4, 1924	March 15, 1924	T. S. XXIII:164
For Locarno Treaties, see Special Section.					
Poland-Rumania	Renewal of treaty of alliance of March 3, 1921	Bucharest, March 26, 1926			<i>Europäische Gespräche</i> , IV:207
Italy-Spain	Treaty of arbitration and neutrality	Madrid, August 7, 1926			<i>El Sol</i> (Madrid), August 18, 1926 <i>Tribuna</i> (Rome), August 18, 1926
Poland-Jugoslavia	Treaty of friendship and arbitration	Geneva, September 19, 1926	Reported at once	ratified Reported registered at once	Unofficial summary in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 20, 1926
Italy-Rumania	Treaty of cordial collaboration	Rome, September, 1926			Unofficial summary in <i>New York Times</i> , September 16, 1926; September 19, 1926 and <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 18, 1926
Russia-Lithuania	Treaty of non-aggression and neutrality	Moscow, September 28, 1926			Unofficial summary of terms in <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> , September 29, 1926

## TREATIES FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

## Treaties providing for setting up of Conciliation Commissions

PARTIES	DATE AND PLACE OF SIGNATURE	RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED	DATE OF REGISTRATION	TEXT AVAILABLE
Sweden-Switzerland	Stockholm, June 2, 1924	Stockholm, February 14, 1925	March 21, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:200
Denmark-Switzerland	Copenhagen, June 6, 1924	Berne, May 18, 1925	May 26, 1925	T. S. XXXIV:176
Denmark-Finland	Stockholm, June 27, 1924	Copenhagen, March 7, 1925	March 17, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:132
Denmark-Norway	Stockholm, June 27, 1924	Oslo, March 14, 1925	March 21, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:174
Denmark-Sweden	Stockholm, June 27, 1924	Copenhagen, March 7, 1925	March 17, 1925	T. S. XXXIII:150
Finland-Norway	Stockholm, June 27, 1924	Helsingfors, August 4, 1924	October 13, 1924	T. S. XXIX:404
Finland-Sweden	Stockholm, June 27, 1924	Helsingfors, September 13, 1924	September 18, 1924	T. S. XXIX:20
Poland, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia	Helsingfors, January 17, 1925	Deposited: Helsingfors, September 7, 1925	October 30, 1925	T. S. XXXVIII:359
Norway-Switzerland	Oslo, August 21, 1925	Berne, July 8, 1926	July 19, 1926	Not yet published in T. S.